







## TERMS OF THE TIMES.

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**THE TIMES** is the only morning Republican newspaper printed in Los Angeles that owns the exclusive right to publish here the telegraphic "night report" of the Associated Press, the greatest news-gathering organization in the world. Our franchise has recently been renewed for a long term of years.

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BY THE TIMES-MIRROR COMPANY.

H. G. OTIS,  
President and General Manager.  
ALBERT MC FARLAND,  
Vice-Prest, Treas. and Business Manager.  
W. M. SPALDING, Secretary.

## REMOVED.

The office of the Times-Mirror Company is removed to the new Times Building, northeast corner of First and Fort streets (first floor)—entrance, for the present, on the Fort-street side. Open day and night.

## POINTS OF THE MORNING'S NEWS.

The clothe applied in the House of Commons....Troops ordered out at Seattle to repress threatened anti-Chinese demonstrations....Accident on the Atlantic and Pacific....Pursuit of the train-robbers....The Dominion Parliament discussing the fisheries question....A prohibited Erie excursion gets off for the East....The Selbert case under investigation at Bakersfield....Baseball matters....The wheat deal at Chicago....The Anti-Debris Association defines its position....Porter Ashe at San Francisco....Damages awarded to Pilot Peletier....Verdict of guilty in the Todd will-forcery case at Oakland....Cholera decreasing in Chili....The National Opera Company to sing in Los Angeles....Decision in the Musecupabe ranch case....Important Chinese laundry decision....A Washington Territory Delegate's charges against Cleveland....Union Pacific seeking its own outlet into Chicago....High license in San Joaquin county....Express Messenger Frothingham on trial at St. Louis....Electron at Butte, Mont....Railway matters at San Luis Obispo....The District Attorney at Long Island City a defaulter....Smalpox at Victoria, B. C....Brodie jumps from the suspension bridge at Cincinnati....Mormon proselytes on their way to Salt Lake....Annual meeting of the Denver and Rio Grande Company....Rossini's remains to be taken to Italy....A decision affecting California school lands....Another candidate for the Los Angeles postoffice.

## Quite Like Horace Bell.

Yesterday two more libel suits against this paper were filed by H. B. Boyce, asking damages in the sum of \$50,000 each. The alleged libels are the editorials published in these columns last Saturday and Sunday, respectively. The summons in the first suit was served yesterday afternoon. This makes three suits by "Smoothy" against THE TIMES, for an aggregate of \$150,000.

Meanwhile THE TIMES continues on the even tenor of its way, secure in the knowledge that it can fully substantiate all its charges—and many more equally damning ones—and ready to do so at the proper time. It has nothing to take back. It has made fight before on principle, and won them. It expects to win this fight and others in the future. The proposition that a bad man, an impostor and a swindler should be exposed in the interest of society, is incontroversible. Truth and right are winners in this world, despite the crooks of pessimists; and if THE TIMES has been remarkably successful in many hard-fought battles, it is because it marched under the banner of these principles—and had very much the same foes as are now standing with Mr. Boyce.

THE TIMES does not propose to have its attention distracted by the distressed *ki-yis* of certain newspapers which Boyce has set at its heels. It is content to stand alone, as it did for high license, and push steadily on to its purpose, which is, in the present case, to see that the public has no longer any excuse for being gullied. The suspicious manner in which certain contemporaries are swallowing the Boyce cause whole is already defeating its own object with people who are intelligent enough to ponder upon the reasons for this violent championship, and to remember that the same papers have in the recent past as violently championed against THE TIMES other bad men, who were at last fully exposed and were sat down upon by the people.

The chief defense offered by the Boyce gang is the willfully false allegation that THE TIMES—or its editor—has such a personal hatred of Boyce as to be willing to attack legitimate enterprises in which he may be engaged, and injure others for the sake of hurting him. This is a truly "Smoothy" line of defense—an appeal to the pocket. The truth is that THE TIMES has treated Boyce precisely as it would treat any other man whom it

knew to be a swindler and dangerous to the public. The editor of a newspaper has not the time to acquire personal feelings, either kindly or hostile, toward a tribe of the men whom it is his duty to expose. Given the fact that the fellow is a scoundrel, and that is enough for the honest and conscientious journalist. The gang may keep up their cunning cry of "personal spite"—of course none of them are showing any—as long as they like. It is not the first time similar attempts have been made to shut up an honest newspaper, nor the first time that the attempts of the connubiators have failed.

The course of THE TIMES in this matter is based on the same principles which have made it respected in this community by those whose good opinion is best worth having. It is fortified by a record of steadfast championship of honor, morality and good government, and a courageous and unflinching opposition to that which is immoral, dishonest and degrading—a record to which its owners can point with honorable pride. In the present instance it asks no favors. It is sure it is right, and it will go ahead, turning neither to the right nor the left.

## Railroad Changes.

In another column will be found the official announcement of important changes in the directory of the Atchison, Topeka and Santa Fe Railroad. First Vice-President and General Manager C. W. Smith resigns the latter position, to which J. F. Goddard—late traffic manager and assistant general manager—is promoted. The appointment is for the whole Santa Fe system. Mr. Smith, to whose brilliant, far-sighted and thorough-going administration the road and the sections which it traverses are so largely indebted, will retain the office of first vice-president. W. F. White, the long-time general passenger and ticket agent of the system, is promoted to be general traffic manager—a well-merited honor to one of the most valuable officers in the employ of the company. Several other changes are noted, all of which interest Southern California.

The Tribune, which could no longer keep on its gaunt mask of non-interest in Boyce, came out yesterday with an editorial as vilely malicious as its effusions are usually laughably idiotic. THE TIMES does not feel it necessary to reply very seriously to the charge of blackmail preferred by this stupid Boyce sheet, whose own pages are open to any advertising offered with money. The record of THE TIMES in regard to such matters is well enough known here to need no defense. One of the few daily newspapers in the United States which steadfastly refuses to publish any salacious advertisement, no matter how gilded, it has also exposed many persons who were paying it large sums for advertising, and thereby lost money, but saved principle, when it discovered the advertiser to be crooked. The case of G. Hamilton Griffin is one of the most recent ones, and the public will have no difficulty in remembering others. As to the Gladstone advertisement, Mr. Boyce's sheet is informed that THE TIMES never solicited it. That the common principles of all honest men should be incomprehensible to the Tribune is natural; but it should have sense enough at least not to over-reach itself so in its venom.

SUNDAY'S TIMES contained a full telegraphic account of the killing of a man supposed to be Pete Olsen, the Napa murderer, in the backwoods of Kent county, on Friday. The Tribune got around to tell the same story Monday—by which time THE TIMES was able to print the fact that the dead man was not Olsen at all. The Tribune may discover that also by this morning. This is one of the advantages of a "metropolitan" grapevine service.

## AMUSEMENTS.

GRAND OPERA-HOUSE.—The lovers of burnt-cork minstrelsy may expect to be gratified tomorrow evening, when Baird's Minstrels will open for a short season.

NATIONAL OPERA COMPANY.—This large organization will open on the 16th at the Pavilion. The repertory includes their best successes in San Francisco, namely: *La Bohème*, *Locheugrin*, and the *Flying Dutchman* for the four evening performances, and *The Merry Wives of Windsor* for the matinee.

Considerable discussion has taken place among the subscribers for season ticks regarding the distribution of the same. There should be no favoritism shown, nor should there be any playing into the hands of speculators. The best plan suggested, and one that McLain & Lehman may perhaps adopt, is to place the names of all subscribers in a box, and let them be drawn by lot; each subscriber to be entitled to select the seats for which his name is down, in rotation, as names are drawn. The drawing to take place, say in Armory Hall, at a time to be announced. This would save a weary waiting in line and all the inevitable dissatisfaction which will be felt in some quarters if any other scheme is adopted.

## Another Man.

In Saturday night's raid on the Turf Club faro game a fellow was arrested who gave his name as James Damron—doubtless a fictitious one. At all events, it was not the well-known lawyer, J. M. Damron. The trick of criminals giving the names of well-known citizens has been played here before, and has caused much annoyance. There ought to be some way of punishing such impersonation.

## PORTER ASHE.

## The Baby Sent to the Crocker Mansion—All Quiet.

All was quiet yesterday in the Porter Ashe case. Ashe is still out of town, but is expected back today or tomorrow, when something new may turn up. Having served notice upon Ashe's attorneys, Mrs. Ashe's attorneys applied to Judge Gardner for an order to have little Alma transferred to the Crocker mansion. At 3:30 Judge Hutton signed the following order:

JUDGE GARDNER'S ORDER.

In the Superior Court of the State of California, in and for Los Angeles county.

In re the habeas corpus of Alma A. Ashe, a minor. Upon motion of Graves & O'Malley and H. T. Gage, attorneys for petitioner, and of Mrs. E. B. Crocker, for respondent, it is ordered that the child be and is hereby ordered to take said minor, Alma A. Ashe, to the house of her grandmother, Mrs. E. B. Crocker, in this city, there to be kept in his custody until the hearing of said matter set for May 4, 1887; and it is further ordered that the child may be taken, when the father is in this city, to the Nadeau House, from time to time, by the Sheriff, there to be visited by the father, if so desired. W. P. GARDNER, Judge. May 2, 1887.

LAWYERS WITHDRAWN.

Most of Ashe's attorneys were out of the city; and when the above order was issued Shaw & Damron instantly withdrew from the case, declining to have anything more to do with it. They felt that the order was unfair to them.

ALMA AT HOME.

A copy of the order was at once given to Sheriff Kays, and he proceeded to carry out the instructions of the Court. Alma was removed from the Nadeau to the Crocker mansion, where Deputy Sheriff Anderson was left in charge. The little one seemed delighted to be at home again, and her childish footsteps and laughter echoed happily in the large hall when a representative of THE TIMES called at 4:30.

SENSATIONAL DISPATCHES.

Some most rabidly sensational and utterly false dispatches have been sent from here to San Francisco papers about this case. They were largely made up from the wildly absurd account in Saturday's Express. Sunday's Examiner had a column and a half of sensational rot, bristling with untruths. A representative of THE TIMES called yesterday afternoon at the Crocker mansion and called Mrs. Ashe's attention to the Examiner's story. "She said," the reporter said, "that I spoke to him and said that we lunched together, and this that the child paid no attention to its mother, are all absurd and false. They have already been denied by THE TIMES, which gave a correct story. I emphatically deny them again." Mr. Graves also denied that any railroad detectives were in any way concerned in the case.

ASHE'S ANSWER.

Ashe's attorneys yesterday prepared an answer to Mrs. Ashe's petition for the custody of the child. He reaffirms the allegations of his answer to the original writ: denies that his wife, Amy C. Ashe, has lived separate from him for the last six months, or at all; avers that he is a fit and proper person to have the care of the child, and is peculiarly able to support it; and charges that his wife is an unfit person, by reason of her bad habits, to have the care of the child.

This paper will not be led till Ashe's return.

PORTER'S PISTOL.

The Ashe concealed weapon case was brought up at 9 o'clock, and the City Attorney and Mr. Gage appeared in court and agreed to a division of the case on the ground that the defendants were travelers and had a right under the ordinance to carry concealed weapons. He also stated that there was not sufficient evidence to show that they actually had weapons on their persons. The cases were dismissed.

## BRIEFS.

Two suits by the First National Bank against Hamlet R. Brown were dismissed yesterday.

Mrs. H. A. Watson has already secured \$1615 for her noble project—the establishment of a home for girls who go astray.

P. R. Freelock, hoseman of Engine No. 1, was discharged by the Fire Commissioners for inattention to duty. He intends to have his accusers investigated.

There are messages at the Western Union office for G. P. Clapp, Miss Sarah Harrington, John W. Meldrum, E. E. Raught, Judge James W. Ruddock.

CHINESE OFFENDERS.

Officers Able and Bowler booked Ah Lee, Ah Waugh, Ah Jim, Wah Lee, Ah Charlie, Ah Low, Ah Sain and Ah Fay at the station at 11 o'clock last night for violating the laundry ordinance. Their shop is on the corner of First and Fort. Each deposited \$5 and was released.

A FULL SUPPLEMENT.

The report of yesterday's Council meeting, two new libel suits by H. B. Boyce against THE TIMES, the G. Hamilton Griffin trial, the court's steamer and Pullman lists, and considerable other local news, will be found in the supplement this morning.

A SMASHED HAND.

A switchman, named Montgomery, was coupling a train at the new depot early yesterday morning, when his left hand became caught and the fingers were badly crushed. He was taken to Dr. Kurtz's office and his wounds were dressed.

SNACK-THEF.

During the fire excitement last night some sneak-thef walked into the wine store at 42 Spring street and carried off the money-drawer, with its contents, amounting to \$5 or \$6. He escaped with his haul, leaving no clew behind.

BASE-BALL.

The Santa Monica base-ball grounds will be opened next Sunday by the Peck & Ruggles and the Santa Monica nines. The managers of the grounds are making great preparations for the opening.

PORTLAND'S HANDSOME CHURCH.

PORTLAND (Or.), May 2.—This afternoon the cornerstone of the new First Presbyterian Church, at Tenth and Alder streets, was laid with imposing ceremonies. The structure will cost between \$125,000 and \$150,000, and will be the finest church building on the coast north of San Francisco.

THE VITALIS ELECTION.

VITALIS, May 2.—The city election passed off quietly today. Three hundred and seventy-three votes were polled. The fight was centered on City Marshal, there being three candidates in the field. The present indications are that the entire Citizens' ticket is elected.

ELECTION AT BUTTE, MONT.

BUTTE (Mont.), May 2.—In the city election today William R. Kenyon (Dem.) was elected Mayor. The Democrats also elected the City Marshal and two Aldermen. The Republicans elected the Police Magistrate, City Attorney, Treasurer, and two Aldermen.

The new Harvard Law Review—the initial number having just appeared—promises to be of great value. The articles are timely and able.

## FOREIGN AFFAIRS.

## The Cloture Again Applied in Parliament.

And Gladstone Is Stopped from Debating the Crimes Act.

## Sharp Discussion at Ottawa on the Fisheries Question.

The Cholera Decreasing in Chili—Schneebel Still Talking in France—Speech of a Young Student on Trial for Conspiring Against the Czar.

By Telegraph to The Times.

LONDON, May 2.—[By Cable and Associated Press.] In the House of Commons tonight Healy moved that the first clause of the Crimes Bill be so amended as to indicate clearly to what portion of Ireland it would be applicable. He suggested that the words "proclaimed districts" be omitted and that Kerry, Londonderry and Belfast be inserted in their stead.

Balfour, Chief Secretary for Ireland, declined to accede to his proposal. He said the government intended to apply the clause to all parts of Ireland where the prevalence of crime justified such action.

Healy asked if bloodstained Belfast, where troops had been shot and policemen murdered, was to go free, while the miserable rack-rented districts in the southwest were to be punished.

Balfour replied that the government would exercise perfect impartiality in suppressing disorder everywhere.

Labouchere said the scope and aim of the bill was to crush out the Nationalists leaving nothing to do anything they liked. The administration of the law was so bound up with the Orange faction that it could not be impartial.

Gladstone suggested that the words "proclaimed districts" remain, but that the districts be defined under another clause of the bill. The answer of Mr. Balfour that all districts would be treated impartially was not sufficient, because the ministers had often referred to particular parts of Ireland as "districts" without any right under the ordinance to carry out the bill's intent to open them.

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Healy moved that the High Court, not the Attorney-General, be empowered to order interdicts.

Gibson, Solicitor-General for Ireland, replied that the government was unable to accept the amendment.

Gladstone, rising, replied to the statement by Elliott that he (Gladstone) was responsible for an equally strong system of five years ago. He said that Elliott overlooked an essential reference, namely: His bill had been directed against crime, while the one under discussion was not. [Hear, hear.] At least, he added, the present bill was directed against what were not hitherto considered crimes. Anyway, he would not renew his former proposals, because he was convinced that they aggravated the evil.

Haldane (Home-Rule Liberal) proposed to substitute "Judge" for "High Court."

Healy assented.

W. H. Smith, First Lord of the Treasury, and others of "Smoothy" moved to enforce the bill.

## PACIFIC COAST.

Detectives Ver Mum About the Train-robbers.

The Alleged Train Clew Proves Only an Arizona Fable.

Inquiry into the Death of the Man Shot or Olsen.

Verdict of Guilty in the Todd Will-Forgery Case. A Decision Siling the Title to the Muscupi Ranch—Porter at Frisco.

By Telegraph to the Times. BENSON (Ariz.), May 2.—[By the Associated Press.] reported now just interviewed prominent officers in this city hunting for the train-robbers and evidence against them. The greatest caution is being exercised about giving any news to the press, but enough was gleaned to justify the opinion that the good clews were being followed up and that the field of operations was growing larger. It is generally conceded, however, that a majority of the bandits are in the Territory, probably in Tucson, but it is strongly suspected that two or more have succeeded in getting out of Arizona. Much credence is being placed on the value of the letter found in San Francisco, which proving a good tracer. This letter is now in the hands of the authorities in this Territory.

AN ALLEGED CLEW EXPLODED.

SAN FRANCISCO, May 2.—Detective J. N. Thatche of Wells, Fargo & Co., who was sent from here to Tucson to trace the Papagoan-robbers, sent the following dispatch today to the company's headquarters in this city:

"TUCSON (Ariz.), May 2.—No tangible clew to train-robbers. The clew here has been exploded."

THE MINERS' WAR.

The Anti-Debris Association Defeats Its Position. MARYVILLE, May 2.—[By the Associated Press.] the directors of the Anti-Debris Association, and their advisory committee of forty clay unanimously adopted the following:

"Whereas, it is continually reiterated by the hydraulic miners and their organ, notwithstanding the repeated assertions to the contrary by the Anti-Debris Association of the Sacramento Valley, that our people are hostile all kinds of mining and that we intend to enjoin quartz and drift miners; therefore be it

Resolved, once more by the directors of the Anti-Debris Association and their advisory committee, that we have no quarrel or cause of action against quartz mining, and none against drift mining, when legitimately conducted, as in the past."

RESULT OF A POLL.

A Juror in the Todd Forgery Case Upholds the Verdict. OAKLAND, May 2.—[By the Associated Press.] The case of Walter B. Todd, indicted for forgery of the will of John Morton Todd, under which he was to receive \$40,000, was given to the jury on Saturday. They failed to agree, and were locked up with instructions to return a sealed verdict, if they came to an agreement before this morning. The verdict was presented yesterday, and the jury was released. The verdict was opened today and found to be "guilty," and a poll of the jury was demanded, when W. A. King, one of the jurors, refused to assent to the verdict. The judge again ordered the jury to retire for deliberation.

OAKLAND, May 2.—The jury in the Todd will forgery case returned a verdict again this afternoon of guilty.

SAN LUIS OBISPO.

Railway Matters—A Suspicious Stranger Under Arrest. SAN LUIS OBISPO, May 2.—[By the Associated Press.] Today assurances have been given that work will commence on the extension of the railroad from Templeton toward this city as soon as the graders reach Santa Barbara, which is expected this week. The road will cross the range of Caesta hills, entering the northern part of the city.

A SUSPICIOUS CHARACTER. Louis Smith was arrested here today on suspicion of horse-stealing. He purports to come from Fresno, and obtained some money in a check on the First National Bank of Fresno for \$300. The check was signed "R. E. Hidwell" and the bank has refused to recognize it. Smith is in jail.

SEIBERT OR OLSEN.

Investigation of the Homicide in Kern County. BAKERSFIELD, May 2.—[By the Associated Press.] The memorandum book and letter of M. H. Siebert, required by the Coroner, were brought here tonight, and the inquest will be resumed tomorrow. There are many here who still firmly believe that the dead man is Olsen.

TEHACHAPI, May 2.—Henry Siebert, supposed to be the man killed for Pete Olsen, near Bakersfield, lived in this vicinity in 1875, and kept a station on the Owen River road for about two years. He disappeared from there, and no one knew of his whereabouts until now. He was a German, and when he was about 28 years old, Indignation is expressed here at the way he was killed.

SAN FRANCISCO.

Porter Ashe Arrives, but Is Not Disposed to Talk. SAN FRANCISCO, May 2.—[By the Associated Press.] Porter Ashe arrived here today from Los Angeles. He refused to say anything about his trouble with his wife, further than to remark that he was not satisfied with the child being in her custody, and meant to exercise a father's right to place it in better hands.

PILOT PELLETIER'S CASE. Judge Sawyer today awarded \$3000 to Pelletier, the pilot, who over a year ago piloted the British ship *Occidental* for bringing him here from Liverpool against his desire, while acting as pilot for that vessel.

APPOINTED.

Luke Fay, of this city, has been appointed by Postmaster-General Vilas additional railway postal clerk on the route between San Francisco and Los Angeles.

NO FRAUD.

The Suit to the Muscupi Ranch Held Valid. SAN FRANCISCO, May 2.—[By the Associated Press.] The suit of the United

States vs. John Hancock was decided in favor of the defendant this morning in the Circuit Court. The suit was brought to have the title to the Muscupi Ranch, in San Bernardino county, declared void. The old Mexican grant was acknowledged to be good, but it was alleged that when the land was surveyed at the time the United States patent was issued 30,000 acres were wrongfully included in the ranch, and that fraud and misrepresentation were used to secure the title. There are forty-nine persons who would be affected by a change in the title at the present time. It was shown in court that instead of the ranch boundary lines might legally have been run so as to include a square league of land more than they do. No evidence of fraud was introduced, and it was found that the Land Office had carefully investigated the matter fifteen years ago, when the patent was issued.

DELUDED NORWEGIANS.

Another Batch of Recruits for the Mormon Empire. CHATTANOOGA (Tenn.), May 2.—[By the Associated Press.] Three hundred Norwegian emigrants passed through this city last night for Salt Lake, whither they go to join the Mormon colonies in the West. They came by way of Norfolk and are the most respectable-looking emigrants who have arrived in this city for many days. The party is composed of men, women and children and all seem intelligent, are well-dressed and seem to have money. They seem to regard Utah as possessing all the advantages of a home, and are accompanied by several Mormon elders who have been in Norway on a proselyting tour. Many of them, however, do not seem to understand the polygamous nature of the Mormon faith and several of the women, when told that they were liable to become wives of men already wedded, opened their eyes and stated that they would never submit to such proceedings. Many of them have evidently been deluded into coming to America and espousing the Mormon faith.

A DISTRICT ATTORNEY'S DEFALCATION. LONG ISLAND CITY (N. Y.), May 2.—At a late hour last night Justice Brandon issued a warrant for the arrest of District Attorney Thomas F. McGowan, on complaint of Supervisor Van Ness, of Newton, who charges McGowan with misappropriation of the town funds. McGowan is believed to have gone to Canada. He left here on Saturday, in the afternoon, and did not return. The actual amount of the defalcation, so far as known, is \$10,000.

THE RAILWAYS.

Union Pacific Bound to Run Into Chicago Over Its Own Line—The Rio Grande's Annual Meeting.

By Telegraph to the Times.

CHICAGO, May 2.—[By the Associated Press.] The Times says: "It is said that with the development of the Union Pacific under Mr. Potter's management will come certain extensions and traffic arrangements, which will virtually give the system control of a line from Council Bluffs to Chicago. At the Atchison, Topeka and Santa Fe found itself hampered and blocked at the Missouri River, where it was forced to yield up the freight it had gathered throughout its territory, so with the Union Pacific, which is compelled to hand over to its rivals and competitors its business, and feed their system with traffic which it secures in the West. It would be in line with the old policy of the general manager of the Burlington, when he assumes the reins of the Union Pacific, to bend his energies toward securing that desired Chicago outlet. Indications point to the lease of the St. Paul and Omaha lines, and the extension of the rail and legislative power to the West. The new and additional legislation can be procured, and there are many operators firmly grounded in the belief that, if all goes well and the Union Pacific's obligations to the Government are clearly defined and rationally settled, twelve months will see the scheme carried to a successful conclusion."

THE DENVER AND RIO GRANDE. DENVER (Col.), May 2.—At the annual meeting of the board of directors of the Denver and Rio Grande road, held at the Windsor Hotel today, the resignation of President W. S. Jackson, which was sent in this city two or three days ago, was accepted. David H. Moffat, Jr., president of the First National Bank, of this city, was unanimously chosen to succeed him. A resolution thanking Mr. Jackson for his creditable and efficient management since the reorganization of the road was presented and adopted. Mr. S. C. Chesser was chosen director to fill the vacancy caused by the resignation of Mr. Jackson. Immediately after his election Mr. Moffat appointed S. T. Smith, general superintendent of the Kansas Pacific, general manager of the Denver and Rio Grande. All the old officers of the road were re-appointed directors. They start to inspect the road tomorrow morning.

THE FIRST TRAIN. SAN FRANCISCO, May 2.—The first train of the California and Oregon road, known as the Portland express, which left here yesterday at 4 p.m., arrived at Hornbrook, the present terminus of the road, on time, at 9:30 this morning, with thirty-three passengers en route for Portland and points north. The through trip will be made in forty hours.

THE WEATHER.

Synopsis for the Past Twenty-four Hours—Indications. LOS ANGELES SIGNAL OFFICE, May 2. At 4:07 a.m. today the thermometer registered 55; at 12:07 p.m., 82; at 7:07 p.m., 68. Barometer for corresponding periods, 30.02, 30.14, 30.12. Maximum temperature, 85°; minimum temperature, 49°. Weather clear.

SUMMARY FOR APRIL. The Signal Service summary for April shows that during the month the highest temperature was 87°, and the lowest 40.3°. Rain fell on five days, the total precipitation being 2.35 inches.

AN OUTLAW'S DEN DISCOVERED.

BAKER CITY, May 2.—Deputy Sheriff Andy Newman, who has been searching for six weeks for two horse-thieves, by accident came upon a rendezvous of horse and cattle thieves. It is located in Idaho, at the confluence of the Grand Ronde River with the Snake, about 200 miles east of Baker City. Here he found an organized band of refugees from the law, numbering twenty-five or thirty men, well armed and equipped. The horses and cattle which are stolen in Southeastern Oregon are hidden here, and then driven east. Being here, he could make no arrests.

LARGE FIRE AT LOUISVILLE.

LOUISVILLE (Ky.), May 2.—The large warehouse of Brown, Johnson & Co., Fourteenth and Maple streets, together with the nine-story grain warehouse of Smith Bros., adjoining, and freight car loaded with grain, was burned this morning. Loss \$250,000.

BARTLETT AWARDS A REWARD.

SACRAMENTO, May 2.—The Governor has offered a reward of \$250 for the arrest and conviction of the murderer of J. F. Klump, who was assassinated here during last month.

## NEWS BY SPECIALS.

## ACCIDENT ON THE ATLANTIC AND PACIFIC.

## THE WEST-BOUND EXPRESS OFF THE TRACK AND DELAYED FIFTEEN HOURS.

## THE CONTRACT SIGNED FOR AN OPERA SEASON IN LOS ANGELES.

ANOTHER CHEAP ERIE EXCURSION STARTS FOR THE EAST. NOTWITHSTANDING THE RULING OF MR. GOODMAN THAT SUCH TRIPS ARE IN VIOLATION OF THE INTERSTATE LAW.

BY TELEGRAPH TO THE TIMES.

ALBUQUERQUE (N. M.), May 2.—[By the Associated Press.] The west-bound California express over the Atlantic and Pacific road, leaving Albuquerque at 3 o'clock this morning, met with an accident near Cooldige, delaying the train fifteen hours. Several cars were derailed, but, fortunately, no one was injured.

A CALIFORNIA EXCURSION TRAIN, COMPOSED OF SCHOOLS, CHURCHES AND LARGE STORES WITH CLEW GOODS, WAS ASKED \$400 TO \$600 PER LOT. THINK OF SOUTH LOS ANGELES, WITH ALL THE CONVENiences AFFORDED BY A GREAT CITY LIKE OUR OWN, AND yet half-acre lots are offered at \$100 in \$10 monthly installments, without interest. Obtain maps of Southern California Land Co., rooms 8 and 9, Wilson Block.

ANTI-BONOM PRICES.

TWO SCORE MILES AWAY, WITHOUT THE ADVANTAGES OF SCHOOLS, CHURCHES AND LARGE STORES WITH CLEW GOODS, YOU ARE ASKED \$400 TO \$600 PER LOT.

THINK OF SOUTH LOS ANGELES, WITH ALL THE CONVENiences AFFORDED BY A GREAT CITY LIKE OUR OWN, AND yet half-acre lots are offered at \$100 in \$10 monthly installments, without interest. Obtain maps of Southern California Land Co., rooms 8 and 9, Wilson Block.

QUICK SALES.

ONE-HALF OF THE TOWN OF HUNTINGTON HAS CHANGED HANDS THIS WEEK, AND OVER FIFTY PEOPLE ARE PEAKLY INTERESTED IN ITS DEVELOPMENT.

EVERY LOT SOLD ADDS TO THE INTRINSIC VALUE OF THE OTHERS.

A FEW CHOICE LOTS LEFT FOR TODAY.

THE WEST-BOUND EXPRESS.

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## BUSINESS.

OFFICE OF THE TIMES,  
LOS ANGELES, Monday, May 2.  
In the local markets today the best varieties of Butter were  $\frac{1}{4}$  cent lower. Eggs advanced 1 cent, being quoted at 25@24 cents. The remainder of the list at the Produce Exchange was unchanged.

The Bradstreet Commercial Agency reports 17 failures in the Pacific coast States and Territories for the week ending the 29th inst., as compared with 13 for the previous week, and 19 for the corresponding week of 1886. The failures for the past week are divided among the trades as follows: Seven saloons, 1 cabinet-maker, 1 pork-packer, 1 sash and blind factory, 1 hardware, 1 grocer and liquors, 1 grain dealer, 1 clothing, 1 hotel, 1 painter, 1 stocks and bonds.

By Telegraph to The Times.  
New York, May 2.—Money on call, easy, ranging from 4@5, closing at 4 offered.  
Prime mercantile paper, 5@5½.  
Sterling exchange active, but weak at 4½@4½, closing at 4 offered for demand.  
Government bonds were dull and steady.

NEW YORK STOCKS.  
New York, May 2.  
3 per cents.....100 Northwestern.....121  
4 per cents.....129 D. & W. Navigation.....38½  
4½ per cents.....100 C. & G. Pacific.....40½  
5 per cents.....40½ Transcontinental.....33½  
D. & R. G. ....40½ Pacific Mail.....55  
Louisville & Nash.....67½ Texas Pacific.....30½  
Kan. & Texas.....12½ United States.....63  
N.Y. Central.....12½ Fargo.....28  
Northern Pacific.....29½ Western Union.....76½  
N.P. preferred.....6½

\*Coupon.  
SAN FRANCISCO STOCKS.  
San Francisco, May 2.  
Best & Belcher, 9 1/2% Potosi.....62½  
Crockers.....75 Ophir.....8 00  
Cholitas.....6 1/2% Savage.....5 02½  
Compania Trans-Venezolana.....10½  
Gould & Cursey, 4 10 Mt. Diablo.....4 25  
Hall & N. ....4 80 Sierra Nevada.....3 60  
Yellow Jacket, 5 12½ Peer.....35  
F. & M. ....50 Locomotive.....30  
\*Dividend 50.

New York, May 2.—Bar silver per ounce, 94½c.  
SAN FRANCISCO, May 2.—Silver bars per ounce, 26@27½%.

The Grain Markets.  
SAN FRANCISCO, May 2.—Wheat: Dull; buyer season, \$1.92@4; buyer 1887, \$2.04@4; spot season, storage paid, \$1.84@4. Barley: Strong; buyer season, \$1.18; buyer 1887, \$1.27@4. Corn: 70¢@72¢; buyer season, \$1.10@1. Small, \$1.05@1.20; white, \$1.17@2.20.

CHICAGO, May 2.—Close—Wheat: Easier on the regular board; cash and May, 80%; June, 83%; Corn: Steady; cash and May, 70%; June, 73%; Corn, 70%; May, 73%; June, 76%. CHICAGO, May 2.—Close—Wheat: Cash, 81¢@4c; May, 83¢@4c; July, 83¢@4c; Corn: Firm; cash, 73¢@4c; July, 40%; June, 39%; Barley: 70%; May, 73%; June, 76%. LIVERPOOL, May 2.—Close—Wheat: In fair demand; new No. 3 winter, 75@76; No. 4 spring, 75@76. Receipts the past week from Atlantic ports, 30,000 quarters; from Pacific ports, 45,000; from other sources, 12,000.

CHICAGO, May 2.—Pork: Strong; cash and May, June, 22½c.  
CHICAGO, May 2.—Close—Pork: Uniformly strong.

Petroleum.  
NEW YORK, May 2.—The market opened at 65½c; highest, 66c; lowest, 65½, closing at 66c. Sales, 1,451,000.

Los Angeles Produce Market.  
The following is the weekly record of the market for the week ending May 2, 1887. The quotations, unless otherwise stated, it is to be understood that the first figure is the highest price bid and the last the lowest price offered. The quotations are for round lots from first hands; for small lots are for store higher prices are asked.

RYE—Rye, No. 1, \$1 50 asked.

OATS—Surprise, \$2 00 asked.

WHEAT—White, 1 white, \$1 65  
bid; Gold Dust, \$1 30 bid; white Russian, \$1 30  
bid; Sonora, \$1 30 bid; Defiance, shipping, \$1 30 bid.

CORN—Large, yellow, car-load, lots, \$1 05  
asked; do, small, yellow, \$1 10 asked; white, \$1 05  
asked.

SEED—Alfalfa, new, 10c per lb. asked;

WHEAT—No. 1, \$1 50 asked;

WHEAT—W. Northern, \$1 50 asked.

BRAND AND DRIED PEAS—Pink, No. 1, new crop, \$5 00 asked; Navy, small, \$2 00@2 25;

Black-eyed, \$3 00 asked; Lima, \$2 00 asked;

Green, \$2 00 asked; Red, Spanish, \$2 00  
asked; Green Field Peas, \$2 00 asked; Lentils, \$2 00 asked.

CHICORY—Large, 10c asked; small, 12c  
asked.

WHEAT—Los Angeles XXXX, Extra Mills  
Patent Rolled Flour, \$6 00 asked; Capitol Mills  
Extra Mills, \$6 00 asked; do, \$6 00 asked.

WHEAT—Linen, 10c per lb. asked;

WHEAT—No. 1, \$1 50 asked;

WHEAT—W. Northern, \$1 50 asked.

## A \$40,000 FIRE.

TWO LARGE BUILDINGS CONSUMED ON THIRD STREET.

The Old Skating-rink Furniture Warehouse Burned with Its Contents—The "Ashley" Goes—Other Buildings Barely Escape.

At 8:10 last night a young son of Mr. Fuller, of the firm of Fuller & Daley, went out in the stable back of his father's house, at No. 140 Hill street, and happened to look in the back of the furniture factory of Wachet & Walton, which was located in the old skating rink on Third street, between Hill and Fort streets. He saw what he believed to be an explosion. In a few seconds the whole building was lit up and young Fuller gave the alarm of fire. The alarm was turned in from the police station, and in a very few minutes the engines were on the ground. The "J. Kuhrt" was the first to get a stream on, although the others were only a second behind. The engines took their stands with the old No. 2 on the corner of Third and Hill; the J. Kuhrt, Third and Fort; and the W. S. Moore at Second and Fort. The old No. 2 was first on the ground, and had a stream on almost as soon as the J. Kuhrt. The W. S. Moore broke down at the start, but caught up, and before the fire was gotten down to could shut the best stream of any.

The Morris Vineyard hose-cart and the hose which were soon on the ground and did good work. A Times reporter was on the ground before the fire in the furniture factory had made much headway, and could plainly see through the windows that a large quantity of oil was on fire, near the center of the building. It burned so rapidly that almost the entire building was on fire before a stream of water was put on. By this time the streets were lined with people and a run was made for the fire. The firemen took their stands with the old No. 2 on the east side, and began to take the furniture out. The boarders were in the parlor and did not realize their danger until the strangers began to rip up furniture and take it out. The firemen saw at once that but little could be done to save the factory, so they turned their attention to the Ashley and the First Congregational Church, which stands next to the factory. The windows of the Ashley House were almost against the factory, and in a very few minutes after the alarm was turned in it was on fire. The inmates and the neighbors worked well, and only gave up removing furniture when the smoke drove them out of the building. The Ashley building burned almost as fast as did the factory, and almost every portion of it, except the east wall, was destroyed. The old No. 2 was a great helper for the firemen, and the firemen did good work, and, through their bravery and energy, the structure was saved.

HEROIC FIREFMEN.

The whole affair showed a fearful weakness in the city's means of protection against fire. The water pressure at the hydrants was so small that none of the engines could get enough water to throw a respectable stream. The best stream of all failed by thirty feet of reaching the church roof.

The best feature of the work done at the fire was the brave and faithful action of Judy and McLain, of engine No. 3, who stood between the church and the factory throughout the fire, and directed the streams into the fire with remarkable skill. Their position was like a fire furnace, but by the aid of two doors, placed at their backs, they managed to hold it. They did really heroic work, and deserve great credit.

The Morris Vineyard Hose Company—a volunteer organization from whose lead the paid department might well take a lesson—made the long run from California street, dragging their machine by hand, and reached the fire about as soon as any one. They did gallant work on the rear and roof of the church. T. J. Collins, nozzleman, and others, especially distinguished themselves.

People who resided near the burning buildings became greatly excited and hustled their furniture out in all kinds of shapes. Mrs. J. M. Wiswell, who is lessee of the last house at No. 141 Hill street, had her furniture removed. The most of the furniture was removed from the church, and Mrs. Fuller, who has been quite sick, was removed from her house at 140 Hill street. By the time all the furniture in the neighborhood had been removed the firemen had the fire under control and the danger was over. It is not known exactly how the fire originated, but it is believed that it started in the oil which was stored in the engine of the factory. The Ashley house was owned by J. W. Lankershim and cost about \$10,000, fully insured. Mr. and Mrs. Robert Ashley occupied it and conducted a boarding-house. Almost all of their furniture was removed to the sidewalk in a badly damaged condition. It was not insured, and the loss is about \$1000. The factory contained about \$20,000 worth of furniture, which was partially insured. The fire, which cost about \$20,000 worth of furniture to the Santa Monica hotel today. The damage by fire and water to the church will probably amount to over \$2000. Several small buildings back of the Ashley House were burned, but the damage does not amount to over \$1000.

NOTES.

The officers think every crook in town was at the fire.

R. F. Hill reported an overcoat stolen from the church during the fire.

Constable Hunter knocked a man, who was picked up by P. F. Troul. It was marked "J. Conway."

James Wiley, a small boy, was caught with his pockets full of silver spoons by Capt. Tyler, and locked up.

Mrs. Wells, who boarded at the Ashley House, lost all of her clothing and quite a sum of money that she had in her room.

The church is fully insured with Dobinson & Fairchild in the Imperial, London; Northern and Queen companies; also in the Southern California.

A fellow named J. F. Lynch was caught by Officer Botello in the act of stealing a grip-sack from the Ashley. He was charged with burglary and locked up.

Deputy Constable Johnson pulled off his coat to work and hung it up near the church. When he returned for it he found that all of his papers had been taken.

Layton & King, who have opened the new drug store in the Calumet block, corner Third and Spring, and \$1000 worth of furniture, uninsured, in the factory, which they were to take away today.

The names of the boarders, who lost almost all of their possessions in the Ashley House, are Mr. and Mrs. Edgerton, Mr. and Mrs. L. K. Webb, Mrs. A. A. Toye, Mrs. Wells, Mrs. Conway and daughter, Mrs. Masson, and the servant girls, Mary and Carrie. Mrs. Marie MacIntyre and son also occupied rooms in the west side of the building, and when it was learned that the house was on fire the people had a hard time of it to get the lady out, for she was confined to her room with a broken leg. She was taken to the house of Mrs. J. D. Campbell, who resides at No. 213 Third street.

## BURNED TO DEATH.

Horrible Coal-oil Accident on Chavez Street.

There was a horrible accident about 3 p.m. yesterday at 539 Chavez street. The house is a double frame, one side being occupied by J. C. Erhart and the other by James Baird. Mrs. Erhart was washing. Her three children and a boarder all had the measles. Mrs. Baird kindly took the youngest child into her side of the house to care for it while Mrs. Erhart was busy. In reaching over the stove, with the babe in her arms, Mrs. Baird knocked down a coal-oil can, which exploded. The blaze burned the babe so frightfully that its skin and fingernails dropped off. It died at once. In trying to wrap her dress around the child and smother the flames Mrs. Baird was frightfully burned about the arms, breast, neck and face. Her injuries may prove fatal. Coroner Meredith summoned a jury and held an inquest last night, with the following result:

J. C. Erhart sworn: I reside at 539 Chavez street. The deceased is my daughter. About 3 o'clock this morning she was sitting on the steps at my house. Heard an explosion. Thought it was a pistol. I went around the house. Saw the lady who lives next door with the child in her arms. They were both in flames. Took the child out of her arms. Laid it on the ground, and tried to put out the flames with my hands. I put the fire out, and handed the child to its mother, and went for doctor. The child died about 4:30 o'clock.

Mrs. Mary E. Erhart sworn: I reside at No. 539 Chavez street. I was doing my family washing this afternoon. Mrs. Baird took my child over to her house to keep it for me, as I have two children sick with the measles, and Mrs. Baird was trying to assist me by taking charge of my child. I heard an explosion and went around the house and saw Mrs. Baird coming out of her house with my child in her arms. They were both covered with flames. My husband took the child and put the fire out. I then took the child into my house. We did everything for the child we could. She was very badly burned. It died shortly after the accident happened.

Eliza Whitman sworn: I reside almost directly back of 539 Chavez street. This afternoon I had been watching Mrs. Baird from my window. She had been holding the baby up to the window when my child went after it. They were making motions backward and forward to each other. I heard an explosion and screams. Looked over and noticed the flames coming out of the door. She then came out of the house and had the baby in her arms. They were both covered with flames. She had her dress around the baby trying to smother the flames. I helped smother the fire of Mrs. Baird. Mrs. Baird told me she was trying to put out the flames in the back of the stove, and that her elbow touched the coal-oil can and it fell on top of the stove and exploded. The stove was red-hot when I got there.

James Baird sworn: I reside at 539 Chavez street. Am a stonemason. When I came home about 4 this afternoon I found my wife lying on the bed and screaming. She was burned very badly. She told me she was putting two pieces of the shelf behind the stove. She had the baby in her arms. Her arm struck the coal-oil can and it fell on top of the stove and exploded, burning them. She tried to smother the fire from the baby by putting her dress around it. My wife is delirious at the present time from the pain caused by the burn when I got there.

The jury found that Mary Elizabeth Erhart, a native of Kansas, aged about 1 year, came to her death May 2, by burns sustained by the explosion of a coal-oil can she had accidentally fallen in the stove at No. 539 Chavez street.

Raised a Row.

John Lydon and John Harrigan, the men who raised a row near the new depot Sunday night, appeared before Justice Austin yesterday morning for arraignment. They plead not guilty, and were tried at once.

It was shown that they raised a row by hanging around the police station, and when the lady of the house requested them to leave the premises, they made more noise than ever, and did not leave until they had smashed in a window with a shovel and broken a lot of furniture. They were arrested by Officer Robinson and booked for disorderly conduct, as was stated in yesterday's TIMES. After hearing the testimony the court fined them \$5 each, and assessed Lydon \$6, the sum in which the lady said she had been damaged. They paid up and were discharged.

People's Store.

Never before have we been able to place upon our counters the values which we will offer today. In view of the fact that the great excitement of the present day is about to take place, we have selected a list of goods suitable for that purpose which we will place on special sale today only, and would caution our patrons to call today, and not to come to us to add to the excitement.

We will offer all evening shades of dress satin at the low price of 37 1/2c. per yard; sold by us heretofore at 75c.

Elegant and serviceable 45-inch Spanish gimpure silk rouching at \$1.75 and \$2.50 per yard. These goods are actually worth \$2.75 and \$3.50.

For the finish of the outfit we offer our \$1.75 6-button kid gloves, in all the opera shades.

In addition we will offer today an extra large size pillow-sham at 15c. We guarantee these goods never to have been sold before for less than 25c.

We will also offer embroidered flounce at 59c. a yard. Your inspection is all we ask, as they are worth \$1 of any one's money.

We have an elegant corset on special sale today at 38c. You have always paid 75c. for them.

In our underwear department we have a line of wash poplin, ruffled skirts, just the thing for this weather, that we will offer at 25c. a yard.

The cream of all, double-bed sheeting, in bleached, at 15c. a yard, worth 25c. anywhere.

In our parasol department we will place on special a line of colored gauze sun parasols, at 4c., worth fully 7c.

Boys' knee pants, 49c; better value than we ever had.

Boys' brown straw hats, something new, 35c.

People's Store.

Fire! Fire! Fire!

Don't delay. Defy the flames by getting a nice first-class company. For lowest rates see Ben E. Ward, or telephone No. 477, and he will send a surveyor without extra charge.

Large assortment of traveling and tourists' hats at Eagleson & Co.'s. 50 North Spring st.

Fruit trees, \$5 per hundred for a few days; also pepper trees for sale. 154 S. Spring st.

Famous is cheaper than all others. We buy them. 211 East First.

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## CITY COUNCIL.

## REGULAR SESSION AND BUSINESS TRANSACTED.

Flag on the Crossings—Improvement in the Park—What Alameda Property-holders Ask of the Railroad—Street Sprinkling.

Council met in regular session at 3 o'clock p.m. yesterday. Present: President Breed, Clerk-Deed, Councilmen Collins, Willard, Franklin, Teed, Jones, Hyans, Johnson, bbs, Lovell, Stearns, Goss, Kuhns and Hier.

Motion of last regular meeting read and approved.

Motion of adjourned meeting of April 26th read and approved. The regular business of the session began with

## REPORTS OF OFFICERS.

From Mayor Workman: *The Honorable the Council of the City of Los Angeles—GENTLEMEN: I herewith submit City Treasurer's receipt for sum of \$10,40, received from Hon J. F. Crank "as a donation to the Park Fund of the city," and which I have in that fund.*

W. H. WORKMAN, Mayor.

Receipt attached. Received and filed.

From Mayor Workman, enclosing water report for April, 1887, showing net receipts, \$36.

## FINANCE COMMITTEE.

From Mayor Workman, on complaints of property-owners, calls attention to closing of Aurora street by switches of railroad company. Referred to Superintendent of Streets, with power to act.

From Zaniero, on water sales, \$400.50 for month of April, 1887, including use of pipes.

From Zaniero, for week ending April 20, sales \$5.50. Committee on Finance.

From City Tax Collector on licenses collected for April, 1887, \$260.

From City Assessor, on collection of personal property taxes, from April 22 to April 29, 1887, \$1246.08. Finance Committee.

From City Assessor, asking for more pens and desks and tables for his office, committed on Finance, with power to act, on roll-call.

From Clerk of Council, on issuance of small licenses, \$10,361.53 collected. Finance Committee.

From Auditor, on balances in funds. Committee on Finance.

Chief of Police reports finding daggers at First and Aliso, San Fernando and Alameda and Downey-avenue bridge not yet sworn in as policemen. Received and filed.

From Chief of Police, on collection of delinquent licenses, \$281.50. Finance Committee.

From Chief of Police, arrests for April, 1887, 297 convictions. Received and filed.

From Superintendent of Streets, showing expenses for week ending April 30, 1887, \$11. Finance Committee.

On matter of Gas Company and Water Company paying licenses. Referred to City Attorney. Reports were received.

FROM FINANCE COMMITTEE.

Reporting as correct reports of Auditor, Zaniero, City Assessor, to April 23, 1887, and recommending same be filed. Adopted.

On proposals to furnish stationery, recommending that same be let to Hirschfeld & Seldner, at prices as per their schedule submitted, except blanks, which should be let to Uriel Koch, as per his price-list submitted, and that City Attorney draw contract and bond with said parties. Adopted.

FROM POLICE COMMISSIONERS.

Reporting their action on railroad crossings, Chief to report to Council. Adopted.

Recommending to Council that City Attorney be instructed to draft ordinance forbidding sale of meat on Sundays. Recommendation denied, as such ordinance could not be enforced.

FROM FIRE COMMISSIONERS.

Recommending placing of hydrants at following points, to be connected with mains of Garvanza Water Company: Corner Downey-avenue and Gates street, Corner Davis and Wells streets. Corner Davis and Workman streets.

To connect with Los Angeles Water Company at corner Watt and Seventh streets, and southwest corner Aliso-avenue extension and Soto street. Adopted.

Also that petition of Walter Maxwell was referred to Chief Moore, with instructions to abate nuisance if not removed. Adopted.

FROM THE BOARD OF PUBLIC WORKS.

On petition of William Neyland recommended that City Surveyor be instructed to define the line of Howard street and clear it of obstructions. Adopted.

On petition of Jose Mascul et al., recommended that City Surveyor publish notice of intention to grade Vignes street. Adopted.

On petition of J. P. Widney et al., on widening of First street, recommended that City Surveyor confer with citizens' committee. Adopted.

Recommend that the 30-inch pipe in Arroyo de Los Reyes be extended sixty feet into the sewer. Adopted.

That Mr. Bryant be notified to pay one-half cost of laying pipe on his Flower-street frontage. Adopted.

Asking further time on railroad franchises. Granted.

Recommend that E. C. Burlingame grade intersection of Franklin and Watt streets at \$1.50 per front foot, less the cost paid by property-owners. Adopted on roll-call.

That Street Superintendent put in wooden bulk-heads at west end of Buena Vista-street bridge at cost not to exceed \$300, and use the chain-gang to fill in the west approach. Adopted on roll-call.

On petition of H. Stotter, asking to have a portion of Soto street vacated, recommending that it be granted. Mr. H. Stotter appeared to explain his petition. H. Stotter back to board again.

FROM ZANIERA COMMITTEE.

Recommending advertising for bids for cement piping 2500 feet of Zaniero No. 4. Laid over one week.

Recommending that property-owners interested in Zaniero on Washington street be instructed to provide for putting on grade that portion of the street and sidewalk, and be requested to pay one-half cost of piping Zaniero with 18-inch pipe. Specifically adopted for pipe-lines. Report.

Recommending that petition of John J. Redick and J. Downey Harvey be granted, work to be done under supervision of City Surveyor and Zaniero. The petition asks permission to construct a cement trough in Zaniero in front of property owned by petitioners on Figueroa street. Adopted.

FROM SEWER COMMITTEE.

Recommending that petition of W. A. Lawer be denied, as his excuse is not valid. Adopted.

FROM BRIDGE COMMITTEE.

Recommending that floor of Buena Vista-street bridge over railroad track be protected by galvanized iron. Adopted.

Recommending that a gas-pipe railing be constructed on inside of sidewalk, and City Surveyor prepare plans and Clerk advertise for bids for one week. Adopted.

A communication received in Sixth-street Park submitted for inspection. The stand it constructed according to this plan, would cost \$2100. Plans adopted.

On motion, the architect was instructed to complete the specifications, and Clerk to advertise for bids for constructing the stand.

A communication read from D. M. McGear, offering to the Southern Pacific Company, on part of property-owners on Alameda street, the sum of \$10,000 to remove their

truck to the river front. Mr. McGear speaks on his proposition, and said the city could afford to make an equal offer to the company.

On motion, referred to Mayor and President of Council, to report at next meeting.

Communication read from Richmond Fire Alarm Company, reporting reconstruction of fire in this city. To Fire Commissioners.

Bills read and referred to Finance Committee.

A number of ordinances read and adopted on roll-call.

Matter of title of city to some lands on east side of river referred to Land Committee.

Mr. Collins called attention to the poor way in which the streets are being sprinkled, and moved to refer to Board of Health, to report at next meeting. After some discussion, carried.

Proposals received for laying 1800 feet of zanjas. To Zaniero Committee.

Proposals for printing ordinances. Referred to Finance Committee.

Matter of charges of City Surveyor Eaton against Councilman Stearns. Mr. Kuhns moved to lay over one week. Mr. Stearns wanted the same to be done as soon as possible. Motion carried.

Communication read from Henry Osborne protesting against building a ditch in front of his place. On motion, ordered that party who constructed the ditch be required to pipe, fence or abate the ditch.

The following petitions were read and referred to the proper committees:

From Mary Trantum, asking to have damages assessed for changing grade of Court-street, and for removal of trees.

From C. S. Miles et al., asking to have grade of Teed street established.

From J. H. Layton, asking to have taxes wrongly paid refunded.

From Henry Lindley, asking refunding of \$6.70 overpaid by him to the city for laying water-pipes.

From Los Angeles Water Company, asking removal of obstruction on Marchessault street, between the church plaza and Alameda.

From John McIlmoil et al., protesting against the proposed locating of lines on San Pedro street.

From John Dieterich et al., asking opening of Los Angeles street from Twelfth to Pico.

From Robert Pollard et al., asking erection of hydrants at corner of Workman and Derby, and corner of Hoff, Daly and Wells streets. Council adjourned.

## "DR." GRIFFIN.

## His Case Submitted to the Court Without Argument.

The G. Hamilton Griffin case was continued in Justice Austin's court yesterday afternoon at 2 o'clock. The doctor appeared in a light, striped suit of clothes, and the same large, full-blown rose decorated the left lapel of his coat.

That said publication meant, and was intended to mean, that Boyce has been guilty of felony by giving bribes to members of the Legislature and to city and county officials, and that he has had a career as a briber and a corruptor of the vulgar sort.

That said publication meant, and was understood to mean, that Boyce has been guilty of corruption and bribery in politics, and has been engaged in corrupt exploits as a politician.

That said publication meant, and was understood to mean, that Boyce recently committed the crime of embezzlement, and escaped prosecution by some dishonorable means.

That said publication meant, and was understood to mean, that Boyce has not had a good reputation and credit.

That said language meant, and was understood to mean, that Boyce is an impostor, scoundrel, pretender and confidence operator, and a bad man, deserving exposure, and has been guilty of artful practices and systematic deception.

That every part of said publication is false and libelous, and was published by defendant with intent to defame and scandalize him.

That said language meant, and was understood to mean, that he has been injured in his "good name, reputation and credit" to the amount of \$60,000, for which he prays judgment with costs.

## "SMOOTHY'S" SUITS.

## HE BRINGS TWO MORE ACTIONS AGAINST "THE TIMES."

Two Suits Based on the Editorials of Last Saturday and Sunday, Asking \$50,000 Damages in Each Case.

H. H. Boyce yesterday filed in the office of the County Clerk two more libel suits against THE TIMES. The gist of the complaints follows:

Suit No. 2 quotes the editorial in Saturday's TIMES, headed "Mr. Boyce and His Libel Suit."

The complainant alleges that said publication was made with intent to convey the idea, and was so understood, that Boyce attempted to perpetrate a steal upon and defraud one of his partners in a transaction in Gladstone lands. The said publication meant, and was understood to mean, that Boyce, during the war, embezzled money belonging to soldiers and put in his hands to be transmitted to their families.

That said publication meant, and was understood to mean, that Boyce deserted his wife and committed the crime of adultery by living with some other woman.

That said publication meant, and was understood to mean, that Boyce has been guilty of giving to members of the Legislature and to city and county officials, and that he has had a career as a briber and a corruptor of the vulgar sort.

That said publication meant, and was understood to mean, that Boyce has been guilty of corruption and bribery in politics, and has been engaged in corrupt exploits as a politician.

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That every part of said publication is false and libelous, and was published by defendant with intent to defame and scandalize him.

That said language meant, and was understood to mean, that he has been injured in his "good name, reputation and credit" to the amount of \$60,000, for which he prays judgment with costs.

## SUIT NUMBER THREE.

Suit No. 3 recites the editorial in Sunday's TIMES headed, "Mr. Boyce Publishes a Card."

The complainant then sets forth that said publication meant, and was understood to mean, that Boyce is a consummate scoundrel, a scoundrel, a scoundrel, a scoundrel, and uses deceptive means for the purpose of defrauding all persons with whom he has business relations.

That said publication meant, and was understood to mean, that Boyce has a smirched character and a crooked career, and has been guilty of dishonorable and criminal acts, and is constantly seeking to impose upon and defraud strangers.

That said publication meant, and was understood to mean, that Boyce is a pretender and confidence operator, and trickster and polished scoundrel; and that he has been guilty of doctoring and forging documents to disprove charges against his character.

That said publication meant, and was understood to mean, that Boyce has been guilty of the crime of embezzlement, and other forms of misappropriation, and has attempted to get off by reason of his "good name, reputation and credit."

That said publication meant, and was understood to mean, that Boyce has been guilty of a series of crimes and frauds, and is in constant fear of exposure, and is an impostor with a dark and devious career, covering a period of about twenty years.

Boyce further alleges that all these charges are false and libelous, and were published maliciously and with intent to defame and scandalize him. Boyce, it is said, by reason of his "good name, reputation and credit," has been guilty of doctoring and forging documents to disprove charges against his character.

That said publication meant, and was understood to mean, that Boyce has been guilty of the crime of embezzlement, and other forms of misappropriation, and has attempted to get off by reason of his "good name, reputation and credit."

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## FARM AND RANGE.

## LIVE STOCK.

## Some Animal Ailments and How to Combat Them.

[Veterinary Department, Prairie Farmer.]  
*Ingrowing Horns.*—A. C. M., Westfield, Ill.: I have a good cow, whose horns I have cut off once a year, until the last time they bled quite badly; and they are now almost touching her eyeballs on both sides. This time I want to cut close to the head. Is there any danger of bleeding too much, and how close shall I cut?

The bleeding usually attending amputation of the horns close to the head is immaterial. Amputate very close to the hairs; it may include a few of those all around.

*Epilepsy.*—J. E. K., New Madrid, Mo.: There is a cow in my neighborhood which has fits—one about every three months. She has been fairly treated this winter, giving quite a flow of milk. Is her milk fit to use? Can the fits be cured? Would she be fit for beef?

Epilepsy may be caused by tumors in cranium, tapeworms and other influences, and treatment is most frequently unsuccessful. The existence of this ailment is not likely to affect the milk or the flesh, so far as the use or consumption of either is concerned.

*Probably Worms.*—L. B. T., Sublette, Ill.: What is the cause of my shotts coughing? They get plenty of good water, clean, warm sheds, with good bedding. I feed only corn. What is good to stop the cough? Some run down poor, and some die.

During alternate weeks, so long as necessary, mix among sloppy food, morning and evening, at the rate of one teaspoonful, of flowers of sulphur for each animal. Give plenty of sour milk or buttermilk, and place charcoal or soft coal within access.

*A Hermaphrodite.*—W. H. T., Cutler, Ill.: The boar's sheath should be examined, to ascertain if the trouble in urinating is not due to accumulation of greasy matter and dirt, as it is possible that the accumulation of urine in the sheath is due to this. The difficulty may also be connected with urinary gravel or stone. There seems to be no doubt that the 10-months-old colt is born with rudimentary male and female organs. You ask when it will be proper to castrate or make a gelding out of this stallion-mare. Well, testicles may never appear in that well-developed bag with large teats. If they do, then he-and-she may be castrated at any time. Such hermaphrodites, in which the male organs preponderate, and where no testicles descend into the scrotum, are often as unruly among mares as the ridglings.

*Heaves.*—E. W. D., Xenia, Ill.: I have a neighbor whose mare has the heaves, or what the people call heaves. Is there any such disease, and if so, what causes it? The mare is in good health, hearty to eat, in good flesh, 9 years old, and seems to be all right, but after exercise or hard pulling she gets her breath with such jerk, called the heaves. Please give a remedy likely to cure, as it is said to be incurable.

Among the causes of so-called heaves are: Continued feeding on dry, bulky and fibrous food, such as timothy, and similar coarse fodder, and especially when it is musty or dusty; and over-exertion on a full stomach. It is also supposed to be due to a deranged state of the nervous centers, and especially of the paroxysm nerve. In cases which have existed for some time no remedy will remove the distress in breathing. Much relief may be afforded by special attention to the animal's diet. Give only nutritious food, of small bulk; cut hay of best quality, mixed with sound oats or ground feed, slightly moistened with water; also a few sliced carrots daily. Avoid timothy hay and similar coarse material. Give on alternate days, or at least twice weekly, a ration of sloppy food, or bran mash, mixed with a pint of ground flaxseed (not oil cake); or, instead, a mess of steamed or cooked food, with finely-cut, sound, hay. Never feed or water such a horse immediately before using him; and give only slow and easy, or light work.

*Supposed Sequel to a Bruise.*—O. G. N., Durant, Iowa: I have a valuable Clyde horse, 6 years old. The man we purchased him of said he had his foot over his rope, causing a scabby, oozy condition among the hair at fetlock. Don't seem to run any. Is not lame. What will he eat?

The scabby or scaly condition of the skin is the result of chronic inflammation and attendant exudation. It is useless to apply any healing remedy before the scabs have all been removed. This may be accomplished by applications, morning and evening, during three to four days, of carbolic oil; that is, cottonseed or olive oil mixed with 3 per cent of pure carbolic acid. Apply this with the palm of the hand; and so as not to cause undue irritation and possible bleeding, rubbing with the finger nails should be avoided. When the scabs in this gentle way have all become loose, and the skin has assumed a comparatively smooth aspect, thoroughly cleanse the leg with a soft sponge and plenty of warm soapsuds, and thereafter rinse with cold water, wiping the leg dry with linen rags and the least possible drying. Thereafter apply, morning and evening, a moderate or light coating of a liniment composed of two ounces each of glycerine, Goudal's extract, and cottonseed or olive oil, and one and a half ounces of colloidion. Twice weekly cleanse the limb, as above advised, and thus continue with the last-named remedy until complete healing and cure. The horse should not be kept tied up in a stall, but should go loose in a roomy and clean box-stall, or a comfortable shed with a dry-earth floor. He should not be used for work before a cure is established; and while gentle daily exercise, or liberty outdoors, on ground not muddy or wet, would be beneficial, this should only be allowed during the better part of the day, and when the weather is not stormy or too cold. If he is shod, the shoes should be removed. It is also to be recommended to keep a small supply of common salt, placed in a small box, nailed up in a convenient corner, where he can partake of it at will. This is always preferable to compelling an animal to eat it.

*An Important Discovery.*—Some Austrian vineyardists have discovered that the phylloxera prefers Indian corn to grapevines. In their vineyards, where the pest has begun its ravages, they observed that vines near which corn had been planted were unmolested, although at a little distance similar vines growing in the same ground perished rapidly. They made extended experiments, which demonstrated to their satisfaction that the vines could be protected by planting maize near them. This may be worth the attention of California vineyardists. A little experiment will determine whether the corn will really exempt the vines, or merely serve as a nursery of phylloxera. It will also show whether corn-planting, to act as an effective remedy, must be so extensive, and so close to the vines as to affect their growth and vigor. Perhaps by drawing the disease from the vines to the corn, and then destroying the latter, the pest might be eradicated, or at least rendered comparatively harmless from season to season.

## A Sagacious Cop.

"I'm laying for a negro who just went up that alley across the way to whip his wife," whispered a policeman from his place of concealment behind a show-window to a *lost* man last night.

"Why don't you arrest the man before he whips the woman?" asked the reporter.

"The Court would not sustain the case," said the officer as he drew his head back into the darkness and again hid himself from view.—*Washington Post*.

*Earlier Horticulture.*—When that veteran and venerated pomologist, Marshall P. Wilder, passed over the dark river, the attention of

the public was directed to the great progress made in orchards since his boyhood. Then, it is said, there was no lack of apples, especially in New England, for the people wanted them not only for food but for making cider, which was a very common beverage. The custom of providing cider for men at work in the fields was brought from England by the early settlers, and was long practiced by them and their descendants. In many portions of New England there was a cider mill in every school or highway district, and it was generally kept in operation from the time the first apples were ripe till those last gathered were frozen hard. Every farmer had an orchard, and in many towns the sides of the roads were lined with apple trees. As the canning of fruit was unknown, cider apple-sauce was a most important article in every house, and large quantities of dried apples were wanted for domestic consumption and for supplying the market.

With all the abundance of apples, however, there was a great scarcity of those that were choice. Nearly all the trees were what are called "natural fruit." A man who wanted an orchard planted apple-seeds, raised trees from them, and finally planted them out so as to form an orchard. It was many years before he could ascertain what kind of fruit they would produce. In some orchards one tree in every six would produce apples fit for eating without being cooked. In other cases the proportion of trees that produced apples "fit to eat" was much smaller. Sometimes an orchard which contained several hundred trees would not, even in a good "budding" year, produce enough "eating apples" to supply the wants of the family. A fair proportion of the trees produced "cooking" apples, but some of them bore only "cider" apples. Even forty years ago it was difficult to obtain a barrel of apples all of the same kind. In an orchard of seedling trees each was likely to produce a different kind of apple. The first great improvement in apple culture consisted in grafting the scions cut from trees producing superior fruit into the branches of those bearing fruit that was nearly worthless. This practice was followed by grafting the stalks of trees in nursery when planted.

## New Treatment for Cuttings.

[Fresno Republican.]

The common custom has been to either plant-graft cuttings directly in the vineyard or to plant them in the nursery and then transplant them into the vineyard the following winter. The objection to the first method is the improbability of getting a good stand of growing vines, and the second is objectionable because the vineyard loses almost a season's growth. J. H. Sewell, of Central Colony, has adopted a plan which is apparently a decided improvement on the old methods. Mr. Sewell planted his cuttings some two months ago by putting them in a deep trench, top ends down. They were covered entirely with earth to a depth of three or four inches. He is now transplanting his cuttings into the vineyard, the roots having already started finely, while the buds are just beginning to swell. The fact that the lower ends of the cuttings were so near the surface accounts for their starting so early. Upon some samples shown us the roots are already from two to five inches in length, and as the ground is now in prime condition would undoubtedly grow without interruption if properly planted. A little extra work is required in planting these cuttings, as care must be taken not to break off the young roots.

## Profits of Dried Apricots.

[San Jose Herald.]

A prominent fruit-grower recently received from Chicago an account of sales of dried apricots. They were sold in that market for 20 cents a pound. He could probably have sold many thousand pounds more at the same price. When the commissions and freight were deducted, it left him, as a net result, about 17 cents a pound for his dried apricots. This is just about equal to 3 cents a pound for the green fruit, which is about 33 per cent more than the ruling price paid at the canneries last year. This result sustains the opinion expressed in this paper many months ago that the true way to avoid gins in the local market, both here and on the other side of the country, is to dry all the surplus fruit. In the instance here quoted the fruit-grower had bleached his fruit by a very simple sulphur process. He sent it to market in good order. Now, if the fruit-grower can obtain better results by drying his fruit, he will finally adopt that method. It involves extra work and considerable care and skill. But, in the instance cited, there was this special advantage: The apricots were soft—they would not bear transportation. He could not have sold that kind of fruit at 1 cents a pound.

## An Important Discovery.

Some Austrian vineyardists have discovered that the phylloxera prefers Indian corn to grapevines. In their vineyards, where the pest has begun its ravages, they observed that vines near which corn had been planted were unmolested, although at a little distance similar vines growing in the same ground perished rapidly. They made extended experiments, which demonstrated to their satisfaction that the vines could be protected by planting maize near them. This may be worth the attention of California vineyardists. A little experiment will determine whether the corn will really exempt the vines, or merely serve as a nursery of phylloxera. It will also show whether corn-planting, to act as an effective remedy, must be so extensive, and so close to the vines as to affect their growth and vigor. Perhaps by drawing the disease from the vines to the corn, and then destroying the latter, the pest might be eradicated, or at least rendered comparatively harmless from season to season.

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"Why don't you arrest the man before he whips the woman?" asked the reporter.

"The Court would not sustain the case," said the officer as he drew his head back into the darkness and again hid himself from view.—*Washington Post*.

## City Advertisements.

## Assessment Notice.

**IN THE MATTER OF THE ASSESSMENT LEVIED BY THE AUTHORITIES OF THE CITY OF LOS ANGELES, IN THE STATE OF CALIFORNIA, FOR WIDENING AND IMPROVING OF SAN PEDRO STREET.**—By virtue of a warrant issued by the Clerk of the Council of the City of Los Angeles, for the collection of fifteen and 95-100 dollars (\$15.95) and cost, the amount delinquent and unpaid of an assessment levied by the authorities of the City of Los Angeles, in pursuance of law and the charter of the City of Los Angeles, upon the property hereinbefore described and belonging to Annie E. May, I have this day levied upon the property described as follows:

That certain lot of land in the City of Los Angeles, fronting nine and 50-100 feet on the west side of San Pedro street, bounded north by land of Emory and Emery, and Jeanne Clement, Public notice is hereby given that I will,

ON THE 21ST DAY OF MAY, A.D. 1887, at 12 o'clock noon, in front of the City Tax Collector's office, in the City and County of Los Angeles, State of California, sell at public auction, for cash, in United States gold coin, to the highest bidder, all the above described property. D. W. FIELD, City Tax Collector of the City of Los Angeles.

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That certain lot of land in the City of Los Angeles, fronting nine and 50-100 feet on the west side of San Pedro street, bounded south by school lot west by land of Norton, north by land of Vejar. Public notice is hereby given that I will,

ON THE 21ST DAY OF MAY, A.D. 1887, at 12 o'clock noon, in front of the City Tax Collector's office, in the City and County of Los Angeles, State of California, sell at public auction, for cash, in United States gold coin, to the highest bidder, all the above described property. D. W. FIELD, City Tax Collector of the City of Los Angeles.

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## CASTING OUT SNAKES.

Remarkable Sufferings of a Man Whose Stomach Was a Reptile's Nest.

About three years ago, writes a Wilkesport, Pa., correspondent of the *New York Herald*, Mr. John Longwell, of Charleston, Tugger county, began to fail in health. He had always been a strong, rugged man, weighing about 180 pounds. For about two years he kept getting thinner and weaker until he weighed but 128 pounds. During that time he experienced strange sensations in the stomach as if some living thing had taken up its abode there. He felt, or imagined that he felt, something moving about in his stomach at times. On the 20th day of September, 1885, this belief was confirmed. At Mr. Longwell's solicitation, and to humor his supposed hallucination, Dr. C. W. Webb prepared a powerful emetic, having taking which Mr. Longwell, after suffering great pain and retching violently, emitted from his stomach two live snakes, twelve inches and fourteen inches in length, respectively. An account of the singular occurrence was published at the time, but the truth was doubted by many who did not know Mr. Longwell to be a man of unimpeachable veracity. About two months subsequently to the vomiting of the snakes Mr. Longwell felt a recurrence of the crawling sensation in his stomach.

Soon after that he was taken with fits, during which his convulsions were horrible. These fits came upon him at intervals of four to six weeks, and lasted about an hour. He lost his appetite and became very thin. A milk diet appeared to agree with him better than any other, but he could not escape the frequent visitations of agony and convulsions. Three weeks ago last Saturday Mr. Longwell had an exceptionally severe fit, which nearly cost him his life. At that time a ridge was observed on his stomach, and his attendants were convinced that another snake was living within him. The suppuration was well founded, for yesterday afternoon at about 3 o'clock, during an attack which caused him until agony and left him unconscious for upward of an hour, Mr. Longwell ejected a garter snake that was eighteen and a half inches long and a fraction over one-half inch in diameter. Mrs. Longwell, who was with her husband at the time, stated that when the snake protruded about four inches from the sufferer's mouth, it appeared to stick fast, although she did not recognize it as a snake. Finally the entire reptile was ejected, but not before Mr. Longwell in his agonizing convulsions had bitten it almost through in three places. Neighbors rushing in to assist Mrs. Longwell found the snake in a vessel where it had fallen. They took it out and washed it.

Your correspondent saw the snake in Dr. Webb's office to-day, and conversed with Mr. and Mrs. Longwell. There is not the slightest doubt of the entire truthfulness of their statement. It is supposed that in drinking from a pool three years ago Mr. Longwell swallowed the ovum from which the snakes grow. This is somewhat corroborated by the fact that the reptile which made its appearance yesterday is evidently of about three years' growth, and about one year older than the two which the gentleman ejected last September. All were common garter snakes, a species that abounds in this region.

Mr. Longwell is feeling better since turning out his third tenant, but his stomach is very sore. He feels a natural solicitude to know whether or not he is still a peregrinating den of snakes, and is also somewhat concerned to know whether the family that colonized his interior department has left progeny to grow up and succeed them.

## Sowing Good Seed.

Home is the hot-bed in which the seed of good manners should be sown; the parents are the gardeners who should pluck out all weeds from their tender plants; with proper care and culture these plants will blossom into flowers of courtesy. It is to the homes in this broad land, where so many youthful characters are forming, that improvement is looked for in manners; as they are there trained, such will their bearing in future life be. Their good manners should be brought into practice toward their parents and one another, not left in reserve for the benefit of strangers.

Many *gaucheries* now committed would be avoided if good manners were instilled in children while they are under home influence. Children are quick to imitate and the example of perfect courtesy among the older members of the family will be closely followed by childish imitators. A future of pleasant possibilities is before children who have been taught that good manners like charity, begin at home and should be brought into every day use there. When grown to men and women they may not achieve anything great or heroic, but rest assured, they will, through some kindly act or courtesy, comfort some poor creature, whose burden in life is at times too heavy to bear.

Unfortunately rudeness and bad manners are not confined to children. Who has not seen the young lady taking possession of a seat in a crowded horse-car, vacated for her by one who probably remembers early training and who is rewarded for his courtesy by a chill stare in lieu of a kindly "thank you?" On such occasions 'tis hard to refrain from exclaiming with Burns

"Oh! wad some power the giftie gie us  
To seeours as others see us!  
It wad frae mony a blunder free us  
An' foolish notion."

Mrs. Ellis L. Mumma, in Good Housekeeping.

Fifty years ago the boys had a very hard time of it. There were no furnaces in the house and few stoves, bedrooms as cold and colder than barns nowadays; warming-pans for bed at night in constant use, as the bed-clothes were like two cakes of ice. Washing was done by first breaking through the ice found in the pitchers over night. All cooking was done by wood fires, and the wood had to be cut by the boys.

A ten-year-old Boston girl says the *Record*, asked her teacher the other day if India was our father country, just as England was our mother country. "No, indeed," was the answer. "Why do you ask that?" "Nothing, only I see it's Farther India on the map."

## Legal.

## Order Resetting Petition for Hearing.

IN THE SUPERIOR COURT, LOS ANGELES COUNTY, STATE OF CALIFORNIA.

IN THE ESTATE AND GUARDIANSHIP OF THE MINOR CHILDREN OF MANUEL RUBIO AND CONCEPCION W. DE RUBIO.

## ORDER'S RESETTING PETITION FOR HEARING.

On reading and filing the petition of J. J. Warner, grandfather, and Manuel Rubio, father, and Concepcion W. de Rubio, mother of Alfred Rubio, and of their son, Dorothy Rubio, aged 9 years; Reginaldo Rubio, aged 3 years, minor children of Manuel Rubio and Concepcion W. de Rubio, the said parties and their descendants, of the City and County of Los Angeles, California, and having estate in said county, which petition was filed herein October 1, 1886, and J. J. Warner and J. B. Toberman, joint guardians of the estate of said minor children, situated in said county, it is ordered that the same be reset for hearing before me at the courthouse in the City of Los Angeles, in said county, on Wednesday, the 4th day of May, 1887, at 10 o'clock in the forenoon of said day, and as soon thereafter as counsel can be made, and

And it is further ordered that a copy of this order be published for five days previous to the date of said hearing in the *Daily Times*, a newspaper of record in said county, and a copy thereof be personally served on each of the minor children and next of kin, to whom and there show cause why the appointment of said J. J. Warner and J. B. Toberman as guardians of the estate of said minors should not be made, as provided for.

By the Court: W. P. GARDINER, Judge.

April 28, 1887.

## Notice for Publication of Time for Proving Will, Etc.

IN THE SUPERIOR COURT, LOS ANGELES COUNTY, IN THE MATTER OF THE ESTATE OF SULLIVAN P. GAIGE, DECEASED.

Pursuant to an order of said Superior Court, made on the 23d day of April, 1887, notice is hereby given to all persons interested, that on the 10th day of May, 1887, at 10 o'clock a.m., at the courthouse in the City of Los Angeles, in the County of Los Angeles, will be appointed for proving the will of Sullivan P. Gaige, deceased, and for hearing the application of Laura A. Gaige, for the issuance to her of letters testamentary of the estate of the person interested, to appear and contest the same.

Dated April 23, 1887.

C. H. DUNSMOOR, County Clerk.

By M. J. ASHMORE, Deputy Clerk.

## Notice of Time for Hearing Petition for Probate of Will.

IN THE SUPERIOR COURT OF THE COUNTY OF LOS ANGELES, STATE OF CALIFORNIA. IN THE MATTER OF THE ESTATE OF WILLIAM FOORD, DECEASED.—Notice of time for hearing petition for probate of will.

Notice is hereby given that Thursday, May 18, 1887, at 10 o'clock a.m. of said day and the courthouse in the City of Los Angeles, County and State aforesaid, have been appointed as the time and place for proving the will of Sullivan P. Gaige, deceased, and for hearing the application of Laura A. Gaige, for the issuance to her of letters testamentary of the person interested, to appear and contest the same.

Dated April 23, 1887.

CHARLES H. DUNSMOOR, Clerk.

By F. B. FANNING, Deputy.

515 N. Spring St., County Petitioner.

Los Angeles, April 30, 1887.

## Notice to Creditors.

IN THE SUPERIOR COURT OF THE COUNTY OF LOS ANGELES, STATE OF CALIFORNIA. IN THE MATTER OF THE ESTATE OF WILLIAM FOORD, DECEASED.—Notice of time for hearing petition for probate of will.

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Los Angeles, April 30, 1887.

## Notice to Creditors.

IN THE SUPERIOR COURT OF THE COUNTY OF LOS ANGELES, STATE OF CALIFORN

## INSECTICIDES.

Summer and Spring Washes and Remedies Against Insect Pests. The following remedies were recommended at the Fruit-growers' Convention, held under the auspices of the State Board of Horticulture, at Riverside, April 11th to 14th, 1887, for evergreen trees.

For cottony cushion or white scale (*Icerya Peruviana*); red scale on orange trees, also for the black scale, *Lecanium Olei*, on olive trees, Prof. Riley recommends:

Terroïne, 2 gallons—67 per cent.

Common or whale-oil soap, 1 lb.—33 per cent.

Water, 1 gallon—33 per cent.

Heat the solution of soap and add it boiling hot to the kerosene. Churn the mixture by means of a force pump, and spray nozzle for five or ten minutes. The emulsion, if perfect, forms a cream, which thickens on cooling and should adhere without oiliness to the surface of glass. Dilute before using one part of the emulsion with nine parts of hot water. The above formula gives three gallons of emulsion and makes, when diluted, thirty gallons of wash.

Note.—It is of the greatest importance that the above mode of preparation is followed strictly, otherwise the result may produce an unstable emulsion, which has all the objectionable features of a mixture of water and kerosene.

The emulsion can be easily and quickly made by using a good force pump, so constructed that it can be inserted directly into the liquid, which must be kept in constant and violent agitation, by forcing it through some form of spray nozzle back into the same receptacle.

A slightly different formula was recommended by Mr. Ellwood Cooper: Five gallons best kerosene oil, 150° test; one and a fourth pounds good common soap, or one bar and a half of soap usually sold as pound packages; two and a half gallons of water. This makes the emulsion. When using dilute six and a half (to seven) gallons of water to each gallon of oil, and to this mixture add two and a half pounds of good home-made soap dissolved in boiling water. All this mixing is done with boiling water. We usually have the solution up to 140° in the tank from which we spray.

Recommended by Prof. Riley against the cottony cushion, or white scale:

PROF. RILEY'S COMPOUND 152.

One pound of caustic soda is dissolved in one and one-half gallons of water; then the two pounds of resin and one pound of tallow is dissolved in one quart of the lye. After the resin is all well dissolved by moderate heat the lye is added slowly while cooking, under continued stirring; the mixture, if good, will become dark brown and thick. Should it become whitish and foamy (this is caused by too much and too strong lye), water should be added, and it will become right again. This will make twenty-two pints of soap, for water should be added to make that amount, after the lye is in, at a cost of 11 cents, excluding labor and fuel in preparing it, which amounts to but little, and will be sufficient for forty-four gallons of wash sprayed well. This is for *Icerya*.

Recommended by B. M. Lelong: Recipe for making fish-oil soap for summer wash, ingredients for one barrel of fifty gallons:

Pounds.

Potash, 14

Caustic soda, 98 per cent. 8

Lime, unslacked. 5

Gallons.

Fish oil, polar or seal. 10

First dissolve the soda and potash by placing them together in twelve gallons of water. Second, slack the lime in the barrel to be used, in two gallons of water, then add the fish oil to the lime and stir well until the lime and the oil have turned to a thick batter, then add the soda and potash, water, boiling hot, and stir well with a dasher for five minutes or more; then leave standing four or six hours; at the end of four or six hours fill up with cold water; do not pour in all the water at once, but about two buckets at a time. Stir well as the first two buckets go in, to prevent lumps; use the day after. Apply cold, one pound to the gallon of water. In dissolving it do not boil, but weigh the amount to be used, place in a barrel, and on top of it pour hot water, about one bucket to every hundred pounds. After pouring in the hot water stir lively with a dasher until it is entirely dissolved, then reduce with cold water sufficiently thin enough to pass through the strainer; then place in the tank and fill up with water; stir well and it is ready for use.

For DECIDUOUS TREES.—Recommended by W. G. Klee. A summer wash against scale insects affecting deciduous trees, as well as against pear slugs, saw-fly larvae and black scale fungous of the apple and pear. (See Bulletin No. 5 by the Inspector of Fruit Pests):

Dissolve thirty pounds whale-oil soap (80 per cent. soap at the most, costing 5 cents per pound) in sixty gallons of water, by heating the two together thoroughly. Boil three pounds of lye (American concentrated) is what we have used) with six pounds of sulphur and a couple of gallons of water. When thoroughly dissolved it is a dark brown liquid (chemically sulphide of soda). Mix the two, the soap and the sulphide of soda, well, and allow them to boil for about half an hour then add about ninety gallons of water to the mixture, and it is ready for use. Do not allow any of the mixtures to cool while mixing. Apply it warm, at about 130° F., by means of a spray pump. Used warm, its effect is better, and less material is required than when cold.

Recommended by W. G. Klee against the codlin moth: Burlap bands about six inches wide, fastened with a tack above, drawing the band close to the tree, leaving it loose at the lower edge. These bands should not be more than a foot from the ground, and the bark on the trunk must be smooth and clean. In large trees place rags in the crotches. Bands must be placed on the trees as early as May 15th, and must be examined every week. The ground must be perfectly smooth, especially around the tree; no rubbish or boards to be allowed in the orchard, as the larvae will hide in them. These measures, in addition to the picking off of

infested fruit, have proved a great protection in comparatively isolated places whenever the rules have been followed out strictly. In addition the spraying with paris green and london purple is recommended for trial.

Proportions used: The following samples have been analyzed at the University of California, by A. Weber, under the direction of Prof. Hilgard, and indicate clearly that they contain a larger amount of arsenic than common paris green ought to contain; in fact, that they are adulterated with arsenic acid.

Per cent.

No. 2. 55.7

No. 3. 58.8

No. 4. 54.4

As the recommendations of W. G. Klee, in Bulletin No. 6, of one pound to fifty-four gallons of water, was based on a supposed percentage of from 15 to 20 per cent., as used by the State Entomologist of Illinois, the quantity of water to be used to the pound must be placed at one pound to about one hundred and eighty to two hundred gallons. Sample No. 3 will most likely present the average of the paris green in market, being bought from a leading San Francisco firm. It is recommended to strain the paris green, and it must be constantly stirred, taking care that it does not clog the nozzle. A nozzle that can be opened, with a large aperture in case of clogging, is preferable, but the spray must be as fine as possible, and every fruit reached.

Time to apply: Apply the first time just after the trees are fairly out of bloom.

The second time, ten to twelve days afterwards. Do not use any arsenites after the fruits have commenced drooping on their stems, as there is danger connected with its use that late.

If possible, choose cloudy weather for spraying.

LONDON PURPLE.

London purple is another arsenical compound. It is the residue from the manufacture of aniline dyes, and contains lime, arsenious acid and carbonaceous matter. It is more soluble, more adhesive, less poisonous, and generally less expensive than paris green.

This compound is also exceedingly variable in its percentage. It contains generally considerable free arsenious acid, and for this reason should also be used in cloudy weather, as it may, if used too strong, burn the foliage. It is mixed to a paste and then diluted.

Owing to the uncertainty of the percentage of this compound we cannot recommend any definite proportion, but think that one pound to 100 gallons for the first spraying and one pound to 200 gallons for the second will be right.

It is clear that if these remedies prove efficacious, we must have the compounds made by reliable parties here in the State, so that growers can obtain material of a uniform strength.

The Courts.

In Judge O'Melveny's court yesterday the sentence of James Murray was continued until a motion for a new trial is disposed of.

L. B. Cohn was tried for assault with a deadly weapon. The jury found him guilty of assault.

JUDGE GARDINER.

In the habeas corpus case of Alma A. Ashe an order was made allowing the Sheriff to remove the child to the residence of Mrs. E. B. Crocker, there to be kept until the disposal of the pending controversy.

JUDGE HUTCHINSON.

James Wilson and John E. Ellis, natives of Great Britain, were admitted to citizenship.

In Brobeck vs. Brobeck a decree was granted as prayed for.

JUSTICE AUSTIN.

Edward Roach, for carrying concealed weapons, was fined \$5.

H. Higgins, for gambling, was fined \$40.

"A Stranger" and C. Buckley, for gambling, were fined \$10.

Porter Asher, for carrying concealed weapons, was dismissed.

Thirty claimants failed to appear. Each had \$20 put up, which was forfeited.

G. S. Little, for disturbing the peace, was fined \$5.

John Stern, for disturbing the peace, was fined \$5.

Thomas Moriarty, for disturbing the peace, was fined \$5.

Charles Albert, for disturbing the peace, was fined \$5.

"Dr." Hamilton Griffin's case was continued to May 4th, at 10 a.m.

F. Guglielmo, for battery, was fined \$10.

JUSTICE TANEY.

The case of Surran, for resisting an officer, was set for May 16th, at 2 p.m.

Board of Supervisors.

MONDAY, May 2d.

Board met pursuant to adjournment. A wharf franchise at Wilmington was granted to William Banning.

Notice was received from the clerk of the town of Pismo that C. Howes, F. S. Bassett and E. T. Palmer have been elected Fire Commissioners of that town for one year.

A communication was received, signed by members of the bar and attaches of the Superior Court, presenting to the county portraits of Judge Cheney and ex-Judge Brunson. The portraits were accepted and ordered placed on the walls of the Superior Court.

Electoral returns from Azusa were filed, showing that the district has voted to raise \$750 by special tax for school purposes. Referred to the October session.

Adjourned to May 3d, at 10 a.m.

Hotel Arrivals.

At the St. Elmo: C. D. Upton, G. Openshaw, L. Vann, J. Franklin, C. Thomas, San Francisco; O. J. Johnson, Minneapolis; B. R. Gowans, Buffalo, N. Y.; R. B. Trest and wife, San Luis Obispo; B. Kaufman, Indianapolis; R. Castle, Colton; W. M. Conway, Pasadena; G. A. Travis, Sacramento; J. B. Brobrom, Southern Railroad; J. M. Clifford and wife, Ogden, Utah; A. J. Snodgrass, San Buenaventura; S. M. Allen, San Bernardino; J. W. Hugus, E. R. Bulleus, Lordsbury; E. J. Bradford, El Paso, Tex.; E. O'Flaherty, Pomona.

Fulman Passengers.

The following passengers left the city by Pullman cars yesterday:

1:30 p.m. train northward—H. T. Reaves, L. M. Moyes, Mrs. G. A. Ayers, A. T. Hartwell, O. Howes, B. R. Gowans, Mrs. M. F. Scaife, C. C. Lester, Rodebush, I. Jacques.

7:30 p.m. train northward—H. C. Bristol, French, J. F. Murray, A. M. Stevens, G. W. Sweeny, Feldheim, W. C. Jentry, T. W. Lord, Mrs. H. N. McKinley, M. E. Wood, Mrs. Herrick, Hutchinson.

Baptist Church Concert.

Many of the leading professional as well as amateur musicians of this city have volunteered to assist at the grand concert to be given Friday evening, May 6th, at the Trinity M. E. Church (South), for the benefit of the Central Baptist Church. A choice programme has been arranged, and a musical treat is assured all who attend.

Queen's Jubilee.

The British-born residents will hold a "jubilee" meeting tonight in Justice Taney's courtroom, Temple block.

Summer and Spring Washes and Remedies Against Insect Pests.

The following remedies were recommended at the Fruit-growers' Convention, held under the auspices of the State Board of Horticulture, at Riverside, April 11th to 14th, 1887, for evergreen trees.

For cottony cushion or white scale (*Icerya Peruviana*); red scale on orange trees, also for the black scale, *Lecanium Olei*, on olive trees, Prof. Riley recommends:

Terroïne, 2 gallons—67 per cent.

Common or whale-oil soap, 1 lb.—33 per cent.

Water, 1 gallon—33 per cent.

Heat the solution of soap and add it boiling hot to the kerosene. Churn the mixture by means of a force pump, and spray nozzle for five or ten minutes. The emulsion, if perfect, forms a cream, which thickens on cooling and should adhere without oiliness to the surface of glass. Dilute before using one part of the emulsion with nine parts of hot water. The above formula gives three gallons of emulsion and makes, when diluted, thirty gallons of wash.

Note.—It is of the greatest importance that the above mode of preparation is followed strictly, otherwise the result may produce an unstable emulsion, which has all the objectionable features of a mixture of water and kerosene.

The emulsion can be easily and quickly made by using a good force pump, so constructed that it can be inserted directly into the liquid, which must be kept in constant and violent agitation, by forcing it through some form of spray nozzle back into the same receptacle.

A slightly different formula was recommended by Mr. Ellwood Cooper: Five gallons best kerosene oil, 150° test; one and a fourth pounds good common soap, or one bar and a half of soap usually sold as pound packages; two and a half gallons of water. This makes the emulsion. When using dilute six and a half (to seven) gallons of water to each gallon of oil, and to this mixture add two and a half pounds of good home-made soap dissolved in boiling water. All this mixing is done with boiling water. We usually have the solution up to 140° in the tank from which we spray.

Recommended by Prof. Riley against the cottony cushion, or white scale:

PROF. RILEY'S COMPOUND 152.

One pound of caustic soda is dissolved in one and one-half gallons of water; then the two pounds of resin and one pound of tallow is dissolved in one quart of the lye. After the resin is all well dissolved by moderate heat the lye is added slowly while cooking, under continued stirring; the mixture, if good, will become dark brown and thick. Should it become whitish and foamy (this is caused by too much and too strong lye), water should be added, and it will become right again. This will make twenty-two pints of soap, for water should be added to make that amount, after the lye is in, at a cost of 11 cents, excluding labor and fuel in preparing it, which amounts to but little, and will be sufficient for forty-four gallons of wash sprayed well. This is for *Icerya*.

Recommended by B. M. Lelong: Recipe for making fish-oil soap for summer wash, ingredients for one barrel of fifty gallons:

Pounds.

Potash, 14

Caustic soda, 98 per cent. 8

Lime, unslacked. 5

Gallons.

Fish oil, polar or seal. 10

First dissolve the soda and potash by placing them together in twelve gallons of water. Second, slack the lime in the barrel to be used, in two gallons of water, then add the fish oil to the lime and stir well until the lime and the oil have turned to a thick batter, then add the soda and potash, water, boiling hot, and stir well with a dasher for five minutes or more; then leave standing four or six hours; at the end of four or six hours fill up with cold water; do not pour in all the water at once, but about two buckets at a time. Stir well as the first two buckets go in, to prevent lumps; use the day after. Apply cold, one pound to the gallon of water. In dissolving it do not boil, but weigh the amount to be used, place in a barrel, and on top of it pour hot water, about one bucket to every hundred pounds. After pouring in the hot water stir lively with a dasher until it is entirely dissolved, then reduce with cold water sufficiently thin enough to pass through the strainer; then place in the tank and fill up with water; stir well and it is ready for use.

For DECIDUOUS TREES.—Recommended by W. G. Klee. A summer wash against scale insects affecting deciduous trees, as well as against pear slugs, saw-fly larvae and black scale fungous of the apple and pear. (See Bulletin No. 5 by the Inspector of Fruit Pests):

Dissolve thirty pounds whale-oil soap (80 per cent. soap at the most, costing 5 cents per pound) in sixty gallons of water, by heating the two together thoroughly. Boil three pounds of lye (American concentrated) is what we have used) with six pounds of sulphur and a couple of gallons of water. When thoroughly dissolved it is a dark brown liquid (chemically sulphide of soda). Mix the two, the soap and the sulphide of soda, well, and allow them to boil for about half an hour then add about ninety gallons of water to the mixture, and it is ready for use. Do not allow any of the mixtures to cool while mixing. Apply it warm, at about 130° F., by means of a spray pump. Used warm, its effect is better, and less material is required than when cold.

Recommended by W. G. Klee against the codlin moth: Burlap bands about six inches wide, fastened with a tack above, drawing the band close to the tree, leaving it loose at the lower edge. These bands should not be more than a foot from the ground, and the bark on the trunk must be smooth and clean. In large trees place rags in the crotches. Bands must be placed on the trees as early